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WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY

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J. R. MAYHEW, PRES.

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Annual Catalog



WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

PRICE LIST

FALL, 1921

| Peach Trees: | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| AA, Extra Large | \$1.00 | \$10.00 | \$75.00 |
| A, Large | .75 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| B, Medium | .60 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| C, Small | .50 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| Apple, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Pear Trees: | | | |
| AA, Extra Large | \$1.25 | \$12.50 | \$100.00 |
| A, Large | 1.00 | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| B, Medium | .75 | 7.50 | 60.00 |
| C, Small | .60 | 6.00 | 50.00 |
| Quince Trees: | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$1.25 | \$12.50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.00 | 10.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Japau Persimmons: | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$1.25 | \$12.50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.00 | 10.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Fig Trees: | | | |
| Strong No. 1 | \$1.00 | \$10.00 | |
| Fruiting Mulberry: | | | |
| 6 to 8 ft | \$1.50 | \$15.00 | |
| 4 to 6 ft | 1.00 | 10.00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Almond Trees: | | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$1.25 | \$12.50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 1.00 | 10.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Grafted or Budded Pecans: | | | |
| 5 to 6 ft | \$3.50 | \$35.00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft | 3.00 | 30.00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 2.50 | 25.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | 2.00 | 20.00 | |
| Black and Dewberry: | 25 100 1000 | | |
| | \$1.25 \$4.00 \$30.00 | | |
| Himalaya Berry | .20 | \$2.00 | |
| Grape Vines: No. 1 Vines | .40 | \$4.00 | \$30.00 |
| Rhubarb: No. 1 Roots | .25 | \$2.50 | |
| Asparagus: No. 1 Roots | \$1.00 | | |
| Shade Trees: | | | |
| 4 to 6 ft | \$1.00 | \$10.00 | |
| 6 to 8 ft | 1.50 | 15.00 | |
| 8 to 10 ft | 2.00 | 20.00 | |
| 2-inch | 4.00 | 40.00 | |
| Magnolia Grandiflora: | | | |
| 5 to 6 ft | \$5.00 | | |
| 4 to 5 ft | 4.00 | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | 3.00 | | |
| 2 to 3 ft | 2.00 | | |
| Evergreens, Balled in Earth: | | | |
| 30 to 40 inch | \$5.00 | | |
| 24 to 30 inch | 4.00 | | |
| 18 to 24 inch | 3.00 | | |
| 12 to 18 inch | 2.00 | | |
| Abelia Grandiflora: Strong No. 1 | 2.00 | | |
| Cape Jasmine: Strong No. 1 | .75 | | |
| Euonymous Japonica: | | | |
| 2 to 3 ft | \$2.00 | | |
| 18 to 24 inch | 1.50 | | |
| 12 to 18 inch | 1.00 | | |
| Amoor River Privet: | | | |
| 3 to 4 ft | | \$25.00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft | | 20.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inch | | 15.00 | |
| California Privet: | | | |
| 2 to 3 ft | | \$15.00 | |
| 18 to 24 inch | | 10.00 | |
| Shrubs: 2-year, No. 1 | .75 | \$7.50 | |
| Roses: 2-year, field grown | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Vines: 2-year, No. 1 | .50 | 5.00 | |
| Clematis: 2-year, No. 1 | .75 | 7.50 | |
| Canna: No. 1 Roots | .25 | 2.50 | |
| Tuberoses: No. 1 Bulbs | | 1.00 | |

OUR GREETING TO YOU.

Because of the diversified service we are now rendering we have abridged considerably our catalog, making room for issuance of other bulletins covering other phases of our service. It is not out of place for us to say here that our organization is better prepared to serve the patronage than ever before. Our nurseries both at Waxahachie and Ennis will carry a full line of both fruit and ornamental trees and plants adapted to the climate and soil of the Southwest. Every home should have about it a few choice fruit and shade trees, ornamental shrubs and plants; the cost is a mere trifle and will pay annually larger dividends than any other investment on the place.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

Realizing the need of home builders in planning for the best effect their grounds, we have endeavored to meet this need in a thoroughly up-to-date department of landscape architecture. Mr. C. D. Whitman, a graduate of A. & M. College in this art, will have personal supervision of this department. One can no more plan for best results a planting of ornamentals without the assistance of a landscape artist than can one design a house without the assistance of an architect. We invite our friends to use the services of this department.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

Under the direction of Mr. C. Cantu, a florist of large experience, we can now offer our friends a service in flowers second to no greenhouse establishment in the country. There are times in our lives when flowers mean more than anything else, when we must "say it with flowers" or leave unsaid the message of love and sympathy. On such occasions our organization will serve you in the most acceptable manner, it makes no difference how far removed from us you may be. Here we make designs of any character for funerals, and here, too, we prepare the most beautiful flowers for wedding parties. Wherever the occasion suggests that you "say it with flowers," phone or wire us and we will please you with our service.

VEGETABLE PLANT DEPARTMENT

Some years ago we began to grow vegetable plants in a small way, and this department has grown to be an immense business within itself. For the coming season we offer Bermuda Onion, Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato, etc., in greatest quantity, and the service we offer in this department is cheaper than the individual can possibly grow these plants.

IN APPRECIATION

We deeply appreciate the patronage of our many thousands of friends over the entire southwest and promise our best efforts in serving our customers in the future. All in all we have one of the best nursery and floral plant in the entire country, a plant that represents twenty-five years in building, and "if it is grown in a nursery" you may be quite sure of finding it here, and at a price consistent with the service rendered.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY,
Waxahachie, Texas

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

OUR LOCATION. Waxahachie is the capital of Ellis county in the center of the black land belt of Texas. Our soil is rich limestone, free from disease, and especially adapted to growing first class nursery stock. Our packing sheds and offices are at the junction of the M., K. & T., H. & T. C., and T. & B. V. railways, with private spur into our sheds. We know how to pack and handle orders, and are prepared to do it in the most approved manner. Customers and friends have a standing invitation to call and inspect our plant.

PRICES named herein abrogate all former prices, and are based upon the cost of production and upon a reasonable profit, and are not in competition with cheap stock grown and handled in a cheap fashion.

DIGGING AND SHIPPING. We begin shipping stock about November 1st, and continue until March 15th. We advise planting at any time during the fall or winter when stock is dormant and soil conditions are satisfactory. We follow shipping instructions when given, otherwise we use our best judgment. Each mail order is packed carefully in either bale or box, and will carry safely any reasonable distance.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. We use constant care in keeping trees true to name. Mistakes are avoided in every possible way, but when they do occur and we are notified of such mistakes, we gladly correct them, and if any stock proves not true to name we will replace it with the genuine or refund purchase price paid for same, but it is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for a greater amount than the original price paid for goods.

REPLACING TREES THAT DIE. Our guarantee is to deliver goods into customer's hands in first class condition. No tree or plant is guaranteed

to live. If others agree to replace at one-half price or otherwise, ask yourself how they can afford to insure against unfavorable weather conditions. Your reflection will prove the fact that the only way it would be possible would be to charge more originally than otherwise. The policy as practiced during the past has proven to be "shyster" in the truest sense and to have resulted in only harm to the careful, painstaking planter and reputable nurseryman.

MAKING OUT ORDER. Please write plainly name, postoffice, express or freight office, variety and grade of trees or plants wanted, on order sheet to be found inside back cover of catalogue. Attach postoffice money order or bank check to cover total amount of order and state about what date you prefer bill of goods to reach you. Every order is filled as taken without substitution, unless customer advises substitution. In case of substitution we can generally give a variety that is similar to that ordered and which will perhaps prove more satisfactory. Be sure to sign your name to order sheet. If order is not acknowledged promptly write us again.

GRADING. We pride ourselves on our system of grading. Many people are unacquainted with terms of grading used, hence a word of explanation. First let us say that in fruit trees, particularly on peach, plum, and apricot, etc., all trees listed, whether grade C or AA, are of the same age. Grade C, while measuring from bud 24 to 36 inches high, is the same age as grade AA, which is classed as Extra Large, good caliper, and standing 5 to 6 feet high. Any of the four grades listed will give good results, though very naturally we recommend the two high grades as being superior to the low grades.

TIME OF RIPENING varies over the country, and very naturally is governed by geographical location. Where time of ripening is named it represents our particular location, Central Texas.

CHOOSING VARIETIES. Do not make the common mistake of planting too many varieties, especially if your orchard is planned for commercial use. A few well-chosen varieties will prove most valuable. If in doubt what to plant we shall be glad to advise customer in a special way.

THE NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED PER ACRE varies somewhat with the strength of the soil, also with the variety. Trees or plants on deep, rich soil require more space than if planted on

light, poor soil. The following table of distances is recommended on average soils:

Apple, Peach and Pear, 20 feet—109 trees per acre.

Plum and Apricot, 15 feet—193 trees per acre.

Grape and Figs, 10 feet—434 trees per acre.

Blackberry and Dewberry, 4 by 8 feet—1,345 plants to acre.

To ascertain the number of plants required at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in peach planted 20 by 20 feet, each tree will occupy 400 square feet, making 109 trees per acre.

PREPAID FREIGHT AND EXPRESS. Full transportation charges will be paid if order amounts to \$5.00 or more. Because of the cost of handling small orders we cannot prepay charges on orders for less amount. Two or more customers can send their orders together and by having shipment go to one address get the advantage of prepay charges.

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY,

Waxahachie, Texas



PEACHES.

The peach is queen of fruits. Its rich and unsurpassed flavors, delicious sweets and acids, beautiful and gorgeous tints and colors, graceful shapes, and forms, make it the universal favorite everywhere. The peach is at home over a greater area than any other variety of fruit, and in the South holds first place as a commercial fruit. Its many varieties furnish a long ripening period, extending from May until November, giving continual supply to local and distant markets, and suitable for table cooking, canning, drying, and preserving. Peach trees should be set 15 to 20 feet apart in soil well prepared before trees are set. The tree should be well cultivated, pruned, sprayed, and bodies treated occasionally to prevent borers. Head trees close to the ground not above 24 to 30 inches, except "AA" grade, which need not be pruned so severely. On this particular grade we recommend a shortening of all branches to 4 to 6 inches, heading the top to correspond with branches cut. When trees are received, as preparation to planting, prune all branches to within one inch of main stem and head not higher than 30 inches above ground. Shorten all roots to within 4 to 6 inches and set tree about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, tightening thoroughly each tree in place. Over the Southwest it is often dry during the winter and spring, and when this is the case tree should be watered when set. The following year after setting "rub off" all shoots except those wanted for making a well balanced top. Do not allow more growth on one side of tree than on the other, or the result will be a "lop-sided," unsightly tree, instead of one well balanced and beautiful. Each year will necessitate more or less pruning, spraying, cultivation, etc. A careful study of each tree will suggest these particular and annual needs.

The following varieties are at home over the peach growing sections and are arranged within the month of ripening:

MAY

✓ **ALEXANDER.** Above medium in size. Greenish white, nearly covered with red. Very juicy and of good quality. Trees prolific and bear when young. Semi-cling.

✓ **EARLY WHEELER.** Originated by that veteran horticulturist, E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas. The largest of the early varieties and most

attractive. Tree a fine grower but only a reasonably good bearer over most sections. Color white with red blush; quality of fruit medium. A good shipper and because of size, attractiveness, and time of ripening, is always in good demand. Ripens with Alexander.

GREENSBORO. One of the largest and most highly colored of the early peaches. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy, good. Free.

MAYFLOWER. Large, well colored, of fine quality. Its earliness, high color, and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed. Cling.

SNEED. Ripens ten days earlier than Alexander and belongs to an entirely different type. Size medium. White with blush. Semi-cling.

TRIUMPH. Ripens with Alexander. Tree makes strong growth and is a sure and abundant bearer. Fruit large with small pit. Flesh bright yellow, excellent flavor. Good shipper. Free.

JUNE

ARP BEAUTY. A variety of Texas origin. Almost identical with Elberta, but ripening a month earlier. Sometimes called Early Elberta. The best early yellow peach. Free.

CARMEN. Almost identical with Mamie Ross, except that it is a freestone. Skin very tough; flesh tender and white and of fine flavor. One of the hardiest in bud. Profitable market variety. Free.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Large, white with blush. Flesh white, tender, juicy, highly flavored; red at pit. Semi-cling.

HOBSON. Fruit large, white with red cheek; flesh sweet and delicious. A valuable peach and a good shipper. Our introduction. Cling.

JACK BEALL. Large clingstone of first class quality. Deep creamy white with blush. Flesh creamy white, juicy, and fine flavor. A chance seedling originating in Ellis county.

MAMIE ROSS. Large, white, almost covered with carmine; flesh white, juicy, and of good quality. One of the best for family use, and probably the best early commercial variety. Semi-cling.

ROGERS. Very large, white with red cheek one of the best of its season. Cling.

JULY

CHAMPION. Large, creamy white with light blush. Very hardy, and a favorite wherever grown. Free.

✓ **CHILOW.** A pure yellow cling of very best quality. Very sweet, firm, but not tough. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Cling.

✓ **CHINESE CLING.** Large size, probably the largest peach grown. Skin creamy with blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tree of spreading habit and is a shy bearer. Cling.

✓ **EARLY CRAWFORD.** Very large, oblong, yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy. A valuable tree.

✓ **ELBERTA.** Probably the widest known of any peach grown. The best commercial sort and most valuable for home canning. Large yellow with red cheek. Free.

✓ **EL BIRD (Elberta Cling).** Large, deep yellow with red blush. A duplicate of Elberta, except it is a cling. One of the most valuable. Our introduction, and beyond doubt one of the best we are offering. Cling.

✓ **FAMILY FAVORITE.** Clear creamy white, with dark blush. Skin quite fuzzy. Flesh white with tint of red at stone. Excellent quality. Free.

✓ **GENERAL LEE.** Sure and prolific. Skin creamy mottled with red. Flesh white, red at stone. Quality excellent. Seed rather large. Cling.

MINNIE STANFORD. The queen of the peach family. This variety was brought to our attention by a McLennan county customer in 1906, and for ten years has proven the most valuable peach on our place. The first tree planted from buds cut from original tree 1907 has borne fruit every season except one, and now has a spread of more than thirty feet. Fruit buds exceedingly hardy. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Large to very large, yellow, oblong. Clingstone. Our introduction.

NATIONAL. Large, oblong, white with deep red cheek; flesh white with red at stone; firm and of excellent quality and flavor. A new variety of great promise. Cling.

AUGUST

✓ **INDIAN CLING.** Fruit large, dark brown with deep red veins, downy; flesh dark red, juicy, and of rich flavor. An old standard sort. Cling.

✓ **OLD MIXON CLING.** Large, skin yellowish white with red cheek. Flesh creamy white, melting, juicy and rich. Highly flavored. Cling.

SALWAY. Fruit large, yellow with marbled cheek. Flesh firm, yellow, sweet and sugary. A late showy market sort. Free.

STUMP THE WORLD. Very large round white

with red cheek. Flesh white, juicy and good. One of the best late sorts. Free.

✓ **WHITE ENGLISH.** Large, creamy white with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. Quality of the best. A reliable sort for home use or orchard planting. Cling.

SEPTEMBER

✓ **HENRIETTA.** Deep yellow with brownish shading. A magnificent peach of good size, color and quality. Hardy in bud and tree. Should have a place in all orchards. Cling.

✓ **HEATH CLING.** Fruit very large with pointed ends. Skin creamy white with faint blush. Flesh very tender and juicy and with the richest flavoring. Quality of the best. Cling.

✓ **SPENCER.** A new peach of exceptional worth. Large. Flesh creamy white with richest flavoring. Free.

OCTOBER

✓ **STINSON'S OCTOBER.** Medium, white with red cheek, and of excellent flavor. A profitable peach for late market. Cling.

COAST-WISE VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Under this head we give varieties which are especially adapted to planting in the extreme southern part of the state or sub-tropical sections of the country.

✓ **ANGEL.** Large, round, yellow washed with red. Flesh white, juicy and of fine flavor. June 20th to July 10th. Free.

✓ **CARMEN.** See previous description.

✓ **GREENSBORO.** See previous description.

✓ **HONEY.** Fruit of medium size, oblong, very sweet. Color creamy white with red cheek. Tree a vigorous grower and one of the surest bearers. Ripens June 10-15. Free.

✓ **PALLAS.** A seedling of Honey, but larger in size. Flesh white and fine grained, with rich aroma. Flavor sweet and excellent. June 20th to July 10th. Free.

✓ **PEEN-TO.** Very flat. Skin pale greenish white with mottled cheek. Flesh finely grained and of good quality. May 10th to 20th. Free.

PLUMS.

This variety of fruit is becoming more popular each year, and more widely planted. The tree thrives over a very wide area, and fruits admirably in soil where peach is grown successfully.

Over the Southwest trees do best propagated on peach seedlings. The same character of cultivation, pruning, and care as is fully set forth in instructions under peach should be followed in plum culture. The following list of varieties are hardy and prolific and time of ripening indicated:

AMERICA. A fine hybrid of Botan and Robinson. One of the very best. Large yellow, changing to red where exposed to sun. Tree a good grower and very productive. July.

ARK, LOMBARD. Medium, oval, dark red, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety. July.

✓ **BARTLETT.** A large crimson plum with flavor similar to Bartlett pear. An excellent plum. July.

✓ **BOTAN (Abundance).** A beautiful lemon yellow with cherry red, large, tapering to a point. Flesh yellow, melting and rich; aromatic. June.

✓ **BURBANK.** Large, yellow covered with purplish red. An abundant bearer. July.

✓ **EAGLE.** Medium, clear yellow tinged with red, sweet and juicy, valuable for both eating and cooking. Begins ripening the latter part of June and extends through July.

✓ **DAMSON.** Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from stone; a moderate grower. August.

✓ **GOLDEN BEAUTY.** Small, round, yellow. Flesh firm and pleasant. A late bloomer and sure bearer. Tree rather small and with a tendency to overbear. August.

✓ **GONZALES.** Fruit very large, meaty, brilliant; finest flavor. Good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and productive. June.

MILTON. Bright red with small white dots; very handsome. A late bloomer. August.

✓ **SATSUMA.** Large, red, flesh blood red, firm vinous, acid, excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. July.

✓ **SIX WEEKS.** Glowing red, large, meaty and rarely equalled. A very fine early plum. Tree a good grower. June.

✓ **WICKSON.** A sturdy, upright grower; productive. Fruit dark red, firm, and of finest quality. One of Burbank's hybrids. July.

✓ **WILD GOOSE.** Well known. Large, deep red, good quality; one of the best native plums. July.

✓ **RED JUNE.** Fruit large, somewhat pointed; skin thick, dark red, with bloom; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and sub-acid. A very attractive variety

and of excellent quality, prolific. A good market variety ripening early. June.

- ✓ **SHIRO.** One of the most desirable plums grown over large area. Large to very large, oblong, clear yellow; quality unsurpassed. Ripe about June 30th in Central Texas.

APPLES.

This is the pre-eminent fruit of commerce, being more widely and more extensively grown than any other fruit. Many orchards of this fruit are proving very valuable in Texas. The planter should adhere closely to those varieties which have proven most valuable in the South.

Apple trees should be planted in the apple growing districts 25 to 35 feet apart in orchard arrangement. The trees should be headed low to protect from sun-scald. On two year stock this pruning has already been done, hence it is only necessary to shorten all branches to 4 to 6 inches of main stem, cutting the top to correspond. On one year trees we recommend pruning to a single stem and heading to 24 inches. The year after setting rub off all buds up to 12 inches, or in other words, all shoots except those wanted for a head. As is true of all other trees, each year will necessitate pruning to keep the tree well balanced. Follow the same method in planting as is suggested under peach.

- ✓ **ARK. BLACK.** Large, very dark red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. Winter.
- ✓ **BEN DAVIS.** Oblong, red striped, handsome, mild, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, hardy. One of the most profitable market apples. Winter.
- ✓ **EARLY HARVEST.** Medium, flat, pale yellow. A good grower and bearer. Summer.
- ✓ **GANO.** Tree very hardy and vigorous. Fruit a bright red without stripes or blotches. Large and even in size. Winter.
- ✓ **GRIMES' GOLDEN.** Oblong, yellowish white. Flesh mild, sub-acid, with agreeable flavor. Tree a good grower and annual bearer. Early winter.
- ✓ **JONATHAN.** Medium, light yellow covered with red stripes. Flesh tender and juicy. Excellent for table and market. Early winter.
- ✓ **KINNARD'S CHOICE.** A superb Southern apple. Large, red; flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained, of fine quality. Tree long lived. Winter.
- ✓ **LIMBERTWIG.** Medium yellow, shaded with dull crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with strong sub-acid flavor. Fall.

✓ **MISSOURI PIPPIN.** Large oblong, bright red with grayish dots. An early and abundant bearer. Of fair quality. Winter.

✓ **M. B. TWIG.** A seedling of Winesap. Dark red slightly streaked with yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and juicy. Of excellent quality and a fine keeper. Winter.

✓ **RED JUNE.** Medium, oblong, flesh tender and white, excellent for table use. One of the best early apples. Summer.

✓ **SHOCKLEY.** Small, conical, pale yellow overspread with red; a good bearer and good keeper. Flesh crisp, juicy and of fine flavor. Winter.

✓ **SMOKEHOUSE.** Medium, flattened greenish yellow. Flesh creamy white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. Tree very productive. Especially adapted to this section. Summer.

✓ **STAYMAN'S WINESAP.** Medium size, beautiful, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh yellow, firm, fine and rich. Tree very vigorous and hardy. Winter.

✓ **SUMMER QUEEN.** Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit medium to large, round, yellow covered with red. Flesh firm, yellow, acid and spicy. Quality good. Summer.

TEXAS RED. Over a very large part of Texas the very best summer apple. A regular and abundant bearer and fruit of most excellent quality. Summer.

✓ **WINESAP.** An old favorite. Tree vigorous. Fruit medium, smooth surface, dark red on yellow ground. Flavor rich, acid. Quality probably best for market, table use and cooking. Very desirable on account of its productiveness. One of the best apples grown. Winter.

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** A Russian variety. Tree hardy and moderately vigorous. An early and good bearer. Fruit small, clear white at first, turning to pale yellow. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Good. Summer.

CRAB APPLES

✓ **TRANSCENDENT CRAB.** Tree a strong grower, making a large and beautiful tree. An early and abundant bearer. Perhaps the most valuable of this class. Fruit large, round, yellow, shaded with red. Valuable for preserving and cooking, and said to be one of the best for cider. September.

✓ **RED SIBERIAN.** One of the largest crab apples. Grows in clusters; yellow with dark scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.

CHERRIES.

We do not recommend planting cherries in quantity over the Southwest, except where they have proven profitable. Every home, however, should have a few Cherry trees. This catalogue goes into the Far West and Northwest, the ideal cherry-growing section of the country. These should be planted 25 to 30 feet apart in orchard arrangement, and pruning, cultivation, etc., as suggested for peach followed. The bark of the Cherry is sensitive, susceptible to sun scald, hence should be headed low. Where Cherry can be grown profitably it should be planted extensively.

COMPASS. This variety is a cross between a plum and cherry, often being designated as Plum-Cherry. The tree is especially adapted to the Northwest, being a vigorous grower, very hardy, and a good bearer. Fruit almost black and of good size.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Sweet, black, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. Very profitable.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium size, dark red, juicy, and rich acid flavor; hardy and reliable. One of the best early sour cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Sweet, large and heart-shaped; light yellow shaded with red; very good. Tree vigorous.

MONTMORENCY. Large red, ripening ten days after Early Richmond. Tree slow grower, but prolific. Valuable sour cherry.

WRAGG. Similar to English Morello, but larger and slightly more acid. Tree somewhat dwarfish in growth, and a regular bearer.

PEARS.

We cannot recommend too strongly the advisability of planting pear trees, for both home use and commercial orchards. Since the introduction of the hardiest varieties there is no section of this great country that can not have an abundance of this delicious fruit by exercising a little care in choosing varieties. We do not know of a section where it would not be advisable to plant a Kieffer pear, this variety being at home in practically all soils and climates. It is the most universally grown, and while not of that high quality possessed by some other varieties, it should be planted everywhere.

Pear trees should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart, headed low, as has been suggested in pruning peach and apple and cultivated as other orchard trees.

No trees respond to pruning as does the pear, and while the tree is naturally an upright grower. its shape can be readily determined by the pruning shears. Where space for planting is limited a few pear trees planted about the home in the yard will be found highly desirable and profitable.

✓ **CLAPP'S FAVORITE.** Resembles Bartlett, but is somewhat earlier. A cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty. Fruit large and of yellowish color with red. One of the best summer pears. August.

✓ **BARTLETT.** Tree thrifty and upright. Fruit large and buttery; rich flavor. August.

✓ **GARBER.** Resembles Kieffer in size and color, as well as quality. Large, clear, yellow. Valuable market fruit. September.

✓ **DUCHESS.** One of the best pears for Texas. Fruit large and juicy, with a rich, excellent flavor. Somewhat knotty, uneven surface. September.

✓ **KEIFFER.** The best variety for the Southwest. Almost entirely free from blight, and is a strong, upright grower. The most valuable sort for market, and is especially valuable for cooking purposes. Large, yellow with rusty cheek. October.

✓ **LE CONTE.** Bell-shaped. Skin smooth and of rich, creamy color. Valuable for shipping and is excellent for cooking. Fruit good when ripened well in shade. July.

✓ **SECKEL.** Tree a moderate grower and less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown and red; rich and fine flavored. August.

✓ **WILDER.** Medium size, greenish-yellow, with brown cheek and numerous flecks. Flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent. July.

APRICOTS.

Apricots succeed best over the western portion of the country, and should not be planted extensively in other sections. The varieties here listed have proven hardy and prolific bearers. The trees should be handled as the peach, and where at home are profitable both as market fruit and for home consumption. In planning an orchard do not overlook planting a few apricots, even though not in the proven district. Apricots ripen through June and July.

BRADY. Originated in West Texas, and especially valuable for that section. Quality excellent.

CLUSTER. This valuable variety is claimed to have never missed bearing a season since its introduction. Originated in Texas from seed of the Russian Apricot.

✓ **EARLY MAY.** Yellow, freestone, rich, juicy, of Russian strain. Very early, often ripening the last of May.

✓ **LAMPASAS.** Large, yellow with red cheek. An excellent variety.

✓ **MOORPARK.** One of the largest.. Orange with red; firm, juicy and with rich flavor. Very productive.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

This magnificent fruit should be planted wherever hardy, which is over the cotton belt of the South. Its attractive foliage and luscious fruit make it a favorite wherever known. The tree is a good grower and regular bearer. Should not be planted extensively north of latitude 35.

QUINCE.

The Quince is easy to grow if planted in soil where adapted. Over the Southwest it should only be planted for home use. A few trees will prove profitable, and for culinary purposes no fruit takes the place of the Quince. Trees are of dwarfish growth, and come into bearing very soon after planting.

PECANS.

The demand for trees of this splendid nut tree is increasing so rapidly and the process of propagation has been so difficult that the supply has not been equal to the demand. Year by year we are learning something about propagation of pecans that leads us to hope that before many seasons we will be able to offer trees in greater quantity. As a native tree the pecan stands first as a beautiful shade tree and as a profitable tree of fruit. Within a few miles of our nursery there are many fine pecan trees, doubtless hundreds of years old, and bearing bountiful crops of the finest nuts yearly. It would be hard to estimate their worth in dollars and cents. The old theory that it takes a lifetime for the pecan to come into bearing is exploded upon investigation. One can be reasonably certain of getting fruit in six to eight years from seedling or budded trees.

Top-working native trees with improved thin-shell varieties converts worthless trees into most

valuable ones, and is in every sense practical. We have seen trees bear one year after buds were inserted through this method of propagation.

PLANTING PECAN TREES. Do not plant extra large trees. We have had decidedly better success with the grades we are offering than with larger trees. When trees are received keep from heat, wind, or freezing until well transplanted. Make a hole for the tree with post-hole digger, as there are no lateral roots to be provided for. Remove with sharp knife one-third of the root, making the cut smooth, and cut the top, which is a straight stem, to correspond with root. Place tree in hole two inches below where budded or grafted, which is ordinarily one inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row. Fill in with loose, rich soil, tamping, without bruising, water sufficient to provide needed moisture. See that every tree is thoroughly tightened before leaving it.

BUDDED OR GRAFTED trees are offered in following varieties and grades:

✓ **DELMAS.** Strong, healthy grower, prolific early bearer, large nut with shell of medium thickness.

✓ **FROTSCHER.** Tree vigorous, healthy grower; nut large, well formed, uniform size, thin shell, plump kernel easily separates from shell.

✓ **MONEY MAKER.** A strong, hardy grower, prolific; nut medium to large, well formed; kernel of fine flavor and good quality.

✓ **SCHLEY.** Tree a good grower; nut medium to large, thin shell; plump full kernel. Considered by some to be the standard of perfection among named varieties.

✓ **STUART.** Tree hardy, upright grower, prolific; nut large, medium thin shell; kernel plump, of good quality. One of the best named varieties.

✓ **SUCCESS.** Good grower. Nut large, thin shell; kernel very full and plump and of fine flavor.

✓ **VAN DEMAN.** Tree vigorous grower; nut large, thin shell, well filled with kernel of good quality.

ALMONDS.

Almonds require a light, warm, well drained location, and for this reason are unreliable in most sections of the South. They bloom early and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. While this is true, no home should be without one or more Almond trees in best location. In training it should be handled like the peach for the first three years to secure well shaped sturdy trees. its

tendency is to become too dense, and thinning through the winter months should not be neglected. We can furnish trees in the following thin-shelled varieties:

PRINCESS. Thin shell, hardy, prolific. Where adapted, an exceedingly profitable nut of finest quality. Tree will grow and thrive where peach trees do well.

SULTANA. Probably the most extensively grown variety. Large, thin shell, quality is first class. Trees come into bearing ordinarily third or fourth year after planting.

FIGS.

Until recent years the Fig was planted as an experiment in Texas. Today there is not a well-informed citizen of the state but that realizes that fig culture in the coast country, as well as over the southwestern portion of the state (the San Antonio district) is an industry destined to put Texas on the map of the world as a fig producing state. The possibilities of this industry cannot be overestimated. We urge those, where soil and climate have proven their adaptability to fig growing, to plant figs for profit. Fig trees have, during the past, been crowded in planting, and this is especially true of the coast country of Texas. The tree is spreading in growth, and is also a great surface feeder. The trees should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart in orchard arrangement.

BROWN TURKEY. Large, very sweet hardy, reliable. Color brownish purple.

MAGNOLIA. Fruit very large and of rich straw color. Begins to ripen the last of June, and continues to put on new fruit until frost. Trees bear when quite young. Doubtless the most profitable variety grown.

BLACK AND DEWBERRIES.

These fruits are easily grown and are very valuable. They bear the second year after planting, and yield a fruit that is profitable for both home and market. The fruit is borne on the previous year's growth, and after fruiting the canes die, when all dead wood should be removed.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY. Very vigorous, drooping, thorny. Large, round, juicy and sweet. Mid-season.

JORDAN BLACKBERRY. Firm, sweet, hardy and prolific.

QUEEN BLACKBERRY. One of the largest and

most prolific early berries. Fruit free from core and of fine flavor. Especially adapted to the black lands as well as sandy loam lands.

ROBINSON BLACKBERRY. Berries large, delicious and very valuable.

McDONALD. A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry. It stands up like a blackberry and "tips" like a dewberry. This variety needs a perfect flowering sort nearby to pollenate to make it productive. The berry is large and of excellent quality. Earliest of all.

ROGERS DEWBERRY. Large, black, delicious. The earliest variety, ripening in April.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. Fruit very large and fine flavored. Produces a full crop each year.

HIMALAYA BERRY.

This is a variety of berry which has been widely advertised, and which has in some instances proven a wonder. It is an exceedingly strong grower, often having canes twenty to thirty feet in length. Very prolific after it comes into bearing, the fruit being medium in size, but of excellent quality and flavor. This variety should, because of its habit of growth, be trained on a trellis and treated somewhat like a grape vine.

MULBERRIES.

This tree is too well known to the growers of the Southwest to need description. It is a natural hardy tree in the South, much valued for both its fruit and shade.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Fine grower and profuse bearer, ripening through June, July and August.

BLACK ENGLISH. Very prolific and earlier than the Hicks.

NEW AMERICAN. A vigorous grower and exceedingly hardy. Fruit large, black, excellent. Very prolific.

GRAPES.

No matter how small the home, one can usually find space for from four to six grape vines, which will bear an abundance of luscious fruit which cannot be surpassed. They can be trained over the garden fence, over the veranda, not only furnishing fruit, but making a vine that is beautiful and at the same time furnishing shade. Probably the best way to grow grapes, however, is in rows, planting the vines from six to eight feet apart each way and

training on trellis. Work the ground deep and well for grape vines, planting a little deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. Keep pruned severely for the first two or three years, allowing the vines to form four or five main stems, when later growth will suggest individual pruning. We again say plant the grape, for both home and market, for no fruit will come nearer pleasing all tastes and adapting itself to all soils.

✓ **NIAGARA.** Bunch medium to large, compact, sometimes shouldered. Berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom. Flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet. It has a musky odor which disappears when fully ripe. Ripens with Concord. June.

✓ **AGAWAM.** A dark red grape, rich, sweet, and of aromatic flavor. The fruit which is of good size is borne in large bunches. Vine vigorous and hardy. Ripens last of June.

CHAMPION. Bunches large and compact. Fruit black, covered with bloom. Vine a strong grower and good bearer. One of the best early sorts. June.

WYOMING RED. A very early red grape. Bunch small, compact and handsome. Berry medium, skin bright red, thick, firm, fruit sweet, foxy, but agreeable to most tastes. Very hardy and healthy. Foliage small, thick, leathery. June.

BRIGHTON. Large compact bunches, rich wine color, tender and almost seedless, sugary juice and rich flavor. Having thick foliage, it is enabled to withstand the heat of summer. We recommend this variety for vineyard or garden. June.

ELVIRA. A late variety with berry and bunch of medium size. Fruit white and of excellent quality. Vine a strong and healthy grower. Ripens in August.

✓ **CONCORD.** The old standby. A large purple grape, moderately sweet and juicy; hardy, productive and adapted to almost any soil. June.

✓ **CATAWBA.** Well known as the great wine grape. Bunches and berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purple when fully ripe. A sweet, rich, musky flavor. August.

✓ **DELAWARE.** Bunches small, compact, shouldered. Berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red. Flesh very juicy and without hard pulp. Flavor sweet, spicy and delicious. June

✓ **IVES SEEDLING.** Healthy and a strong grower, Bunch and fruit medium to large. Flesh sweet and

juicy, but foxy and puffy. Dark purple in color. July.

✓ **MOORE'S EARLY.** Bunch is medium, berry large, round with heavy bloom. Vine exceedingly hardy and entirely exempt from mildew. Its earliness makes it desirable. Berries black. Two weeks earlier than Concord. June.

BLACK SPANISH. Small, black, small bunches. Succeeds well in Southwest Texas, and in the coast country. September.

✓ **CAMPBELL'S EARLY.** Vine healthy, hardy, a profuse bearer. Bunch and berry large and handsome, dark blue when ripe. Keeps for weeks. June.

✓ **CARMEN.** Medium, round, black, fine quality, vigorous and productive. August.

✓ **SCUPPERNONG.** Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round, and bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet pulpy, vinuous, of excellent quality. Vine free from disease. August.

EUROPEAN (Vinefera) GRAPES

These varieties succeed only in localities west of the Rock Mountains, the valleys of New Mexico, West Texas, and the Pacific Coast. They should be planted extensively in these favored sections where they grow to perfection. Fruit growers are just beginning to appreciate these varieties.

✓ **FLAME TOKAY.** Bunches very large, rather compact. Berries large, pale red with bloom. Pulp sweet, firm and good. An old standard variety that commands a good price, and as a table grape is more extensively planted than any other variety. September.

✓ **MUSCAT.** Bunches long and loose shouldered. Berry oval, sometimes round. Skin is thick, yellowish-green. Has a decided Muscat flavor. This variety is planted extensively for raisins. August.

✓ **MALAGA.** A strong grower and immensely productive. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered. Berry large, oval yellowish-green, skin thick. One of the best shipping grapes, and makes a fairly good raisin grape. August.

✓ **THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS.** Vine an enormous bearer and rapid grower. Bunches very large, berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless. Skin thin. A very early shipping grape, and is a good raisin grape. August.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and turn under in the spring.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is one of the earliest and most delicious spring vegetables. Most people think asparagus is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. It grows rapidly from roots if given room, fertilizer, and good cultivation. Once set the roots, give the proper care, and you will have a permanent bed. You will be fully repaid by having one of the earliest spring vegetables in your garden.

SHADE TREES.

If best results are to be had in planting ornamental shade trees, care must be exercised in selecting trees and planting and care of same thereafter. The list of trees we catalogue are native over a large area, and if planted with care and properly cultivated will succeed almost universally over the Southwest. While deep, rich soil is best for all shade trees, some varieties should not be planted except on such soil. We especially recommend planting trees by dynamite method.

Pruning shade trees ready for setting saves express or freight and lessens the labor of transplanting. We will prune all shade trees before shipment is made where customer so advises. All surplus wood should be removed and trees should be set in well prepared soil and three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. Keep trees cultivated, and if dry the season after setting, water occasionally.

Do not plant forest grown trees when, for less money, nursery grown trees of the same varieties will be delivered at your door. Thousands of dollars are foolishly wasted each year through investments in trees dug out of the forest and handled in such a manner that it would be a miracle if any large per cent of them lived. You cannot successfully transplant large trees from the forest except at tremendous cost and great risk.

Better plant a young tree and watch it grow than an old one and watch it die.

ASH. One of the best of our native trees. A rapid grower, medium size, fine proportions and long lived.

BLACK LOCUST. Especially valuable in the West. Planted extensively for street and shade trees, also for windbreaks. A rapid grower.

BOX ELDER. An excellent native tree of the Maple family. An exceedingly rapid grower.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. One of the best and most valuable. It is planted extensively for fence posts and timber purposes. A medium sized tree, very hardy, producing an abundance of white flowers in the spring.

ELM. One of the best known and valuable shade trees. It thrives equally well in cool, shady parks or in cities.

MAPLE, SILVER. Best suited to moist climates and sandy soils. An exceedingly valuable tree where adapted.

HACKBERRY. A native tree of great worth. During the past few years of insufficient rainfall over the southwest the Hackberry has suffered from ravages of borers, it being more subject to these pests than any other of our native trees. If provision is made for furnishing moisture and protection from borers, the Hackberry will continue to be a popular shade tree for the Southwest.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN. A tree of quick growth with abundant foliage. Fruit of no value.

WILLOW, BABYLONIAN OR WEEPING. A fine Willow tree of graceful, upright habit with the ends of the limbs hanging down. Leaves and bark of a beautiful green. This tree is well suited to the South.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. An upright grower and valuable where quick growth is desired.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Large, stately grower, with beautiful foliage.

SYCAMORE. One of the best known and most popular of all native trees. Succeeds admirably over a very wide area. We know shade trees of this variety over half a century old showing no sign of decay.

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A beautiful, fast-growing, round canopy-top tree of special worth. The Texas Umbrella is the quickest possible growth, though not so long lived as other hard wood trees.

EVERGREENS.

The variety of Evergreens adapted to the soil and climate of the Southwest is large indeed. We list those that have proven most satisfactory, and recommend "specimen plants" where individual plants are desired. We also urge our customers to order evergreens balled in earth, which practically insures the life of every plant. Nothing adds more to the appearance of the yard or lawn than a few choice evergreens well located.

ARBORVITAE, Chinese Golden. Of upright and compact habit, and of a rich golden color. While of free growth, it rarely attains a great height, keeping something near five feet.

ARBORVITAE, Biota Aurea Nana. A new and attractive variety of dwarf habit with exceedingly compact, well rounded heads tipped with golden color.

ARBORVITAE, Pyramidal Golden. Of erect and symmetrical growth, often attaining considerable height. Close and compact foliage of golden color.

ARBORVITAE, Rosedale. A handsome variety of very compact growth. Foliage fine and feathery and of dark blue steel color.

CEDRUS DEODORA. This is the well known cedar of the Himalaya mountains. A stately tree attaining great height, with grayish green foliage, branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate.

IRISH JUNIPER. Beautiful compact growing evergreen with dark green foliage with metallic luster which has frosty appearance. One of the most attractive evergreens.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

MAGNOLIA. One of the finest of all Southern trees. Broad, shining, green leaves. Flowers pure white, petals thick, and very fragrant.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. An evergreen shrub of dwarf but graceful growth, beautiful, bright, shining, green leaves which assume a metallic hue in winter. From early summer until frost the bush bears in profusion clusters of fragrant, small trumpet-shaped flowers tinted outside with pink and waxy white within. Beautiful as a single specimen or in massed plantings.

CAPE JASMINE. An evergreen shrub with glossy foliage and bearing beautiful white flowers which are very fragrant.

EUNONYMOUS JAPONICA. An evergreen with

thick shining green leaves. One of the best and most beautiful hedge plants. Makes beautiful shrub grown as specimen plant.

HEDGE PLANTS.

AMOCR RIVER PRIVET. This is a hardy evergreen in the South. Leaves dark shining green, which remain beautiful throughout the year. Has dainty white flowers in June, followed by black berries.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is used almost exclusively as a hedge plant, and is hardy and quite satisfactory. Foliage dark green, and almost evergreen. A most desirable hedge plant.

ALTHEA. No more valuable shrub can be grown than the Althea, which we propagate in large assortment of varieties and colors. This shrub blooms almost continuously for three months, is perfectly hardy, and should be in every collection of shrubs. Note our large collection of named varieties.

Amplissima—Double red, early bloomer.

Bi-Color—Double white, with red marks.

Boule de Feu—Double red.

Duchess de Brabant—Double dark red, medium grower.

Jeanne d'Arc—Pure white, very double.

Lady Stanley—Double blush white, shaded rose.

Peoniflora—White, cherry red center, very floriferous.

Pulcherrimus—Variegated flower.

Rubis—Very dark red, single.

Totus Albus—Pure white, single.

CREPE MYRTLE. A very popular, well known shrub which is very free flowering, producing blooms in great abundance throughout the entire summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these shrubs or a single specimen will produce a beautiful effect. We can furnish this shrub in three varieties, Crimson, Pink, or White.

FLOWERING PEACH. A small bush with leaves similar to the peach. Early in the spring before the foliage appears the bush is covered with dainty flowers, very double, and similar to a rose. Can be furnished in either Pink or White.

HYDRANGEA. A hardy shrub which produces immense panicles of creamy white flowers. Should be planted in a cool, shady location, where it will be protected from the hot sun in summer.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet scented shrub. Blooms in early summer and lasts for some weeks. The

flowers are double and of a brownish yellow color.

JAPAN QUINCE. A shrub which produces bright red flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Valuable for group planting or as a single specimen. Especially beautiful as a hedge.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A large shrub or small tree, with foliage similar to the willow, and bearing a profusion of flowers during the summer. White or Purple.

LILAC. An old-fashioned shrub which has been popular for ages, producing large spikes of flowers early in spring. White or Purple.

SPIREA. A class of shrubs which should be included in every planting, because of their hardiness and exceptional blooming qualities. We offer the best varieties in the following list:

Spirea Van Hauttei—An upright grower with long, graceful, drooping, branches which are covered entirely with clusters of small white flowers early in spring, making perfect plumes two or three feet long.

Spirea Billardi—A medium shrub which produces long panicles of flowers of deep rose pink.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—Nice, shapely bushes of two or three feet in height. Bears flat clusters of rose pink flowers, and if blooms are kept cut the plant will bloom at intervals throughout the season.

SNOWBALL. A shrub which should be planted on north side of building or fence for protection from hot sun and winds. Foliage dark green, making a handsome shrub. Flowers are produced in large globes of pure white.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa* or Mock Orange.) An upright growing shrub bearing in May and June a profusion of single white flowers which are very beautiful and effective.

TAMARIX. A tall growing shrub with fine feathery foliage which is as light and feathery as asparagus. Valuable for group plantings.

DEUTZIA. Upright grower with delicate flowers borne thickly along the branches. Beautiful as a specimen plant or for group plantings. Deutzia can be furnished in the following varieties:

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—A showy early flowering sort. Flowers are white and large and double.

Deutzia Crenata—A beautiful single white flowered sort which is a mass of bloom early in June.

VITEX (*Chaste Tree*). A valuable small tree with sage-like foliage, especially attractive because

of its lilac flowers, which are produced in long spikes and which last a long time. Will grow where ordinary shrubs fail.

SALVIA Greggii. (Hardy Everblooming Salvia). This is a native of Western Texas, and is therefore extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resist drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and continues until the blooms are killed by frost in the fall; the flower is carmine; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

FORSYTHIA. The beauty and grace of this shrub is probably not surpassed by any of the spring flowering shrubs. Very showy, delightfully fragrant, yellow flowers are borne in tufts in the early spring; foliage lustrous dark green.

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (Coral Berry). A valuable native shrub of attractive growth. Leaves bright green with purple tinge, flowers grayish red, followed by an abundance of purplish red berries which cling to the branches through part of the winter.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS (Snow Berry). Similar to the *S. Vulgaris* in growth and habit. Plant produces small pink flowers, which are followed by white berries, the berries being the attractive characteristic of the shrub.

LESPEDEZA. Of strong shrubby growth, very attractive because of its dark reddish purple flowers. A hardy shrub which will stand the heat and drought of summer remarkably well. Most desirable because of its attractive coloring.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush). A shrub remarkably adapted to the Southwest. A strong grower, foliage dark green, and very heavy. Throughout the entire summer flowers of violet purple with orange throat, very fragrant, are borne in long panicles.

CARYOPTERIS incana. (Blue Spirea, or Chinese Beardwort). A free blooming dwarf growing shrub; flowers of lavender blue, produced in great profusion about June 15th and lasts until autumn. Very effective for massing.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria). A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long, slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late spring. Berries retained throughout the winter.

RED BUD, or Judas Tree (*Cercis Canadensis*).

One of the most showy of the early, spring flowering, small trees or shrubs. The branches are completely covered with the rose pink flowers before the leaves appear. Very effective when planted with a background of evergreens.

RHUS COTINUS (Purple Fringe). A low growing, shrubby tree which is covered in mid-summer with masses of delicate grayish flowers which give it the appearance of a cloud of smoke. An unusual shrub.

TARTARAN, OR BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A large growing shrub, with upright and spreading branches; bright green foliage, flowers borne freely in May and June, followed by red berries which cling to the branches for several weeks. A vigorous grower, free flowering, and of easy cultivation.

POINCIANA. This is truly a shrub for the Southwest, for it will thrive on almost any kind of soil, and blooms throughout the entire season. Foliage finely cut, lace-like; flowers pea-shaped, yellow, with bright red stamens. Often attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and will thrive where other shrubs fail.

POMEGRANATE. A large shrub or small tree, which is grown both for fruit and flowers. Small shining, dark green leaves, with scarlet flowers.

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A most conspicuous shrub growing 4 to 5 feet high, and especially desirable because of its brilliant foliage. Leaves dark purple, small yellow flowers in great profusion early in spring, followed by purple berries in late summer and autumn. Very attractive in groups or masses.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. A beautiful lawn tree of low growth and spreading top; leaves long, narrow and silvery white; bark of tree dark shining green; flowers small, yellow, with wonderful fragrance. One of the best ornamental trees, and should be more largely planted.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet). When grown as a specimen plant this shrub is most attractive, or it is beautiful when used in group plantings. Because of the graceful growth and evergreen foliage it is a valuable addition to any planting.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet). A shrub with very dark, shining green leaves, which will add to the attractiveness of a group planting, or can be trained and pruned to make a most attractive specimen plant.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. A high climbing vine for walls, chimneys, etc. Leaves of bright green, which take on beautiful autumn tint.

WISTARIA. A strong grower with long panicles of fragrant flowers which appear early in spring. White and Purple.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. (Rose of the Mountain, or Queen's Wreath). A perennial vine with sprays of glowing pink flowers all summer. The bulb should be covered with two inches of extra soil, if left in the ground all winter.

IVY ENGLISH. A beautiful dark green evergreen vine. Splendid as a ground-cover in shady places where grass will not grow; beautiful on trellis; very effective for covering graves in our cemeteries; wonderfully softening when draped over walls and rockeries.

HONEYSUCKLE. Too well known to need description. Beautiful, very fragrant, white and yellow flowers.

IVY, BOSTON. Vigorous, creeper and desirable for walls, fences and rough places.

MATRIMONY VINE. Strong grower with purple flowers and red berries.

TRUMPET VINE. Strong, vigorous growing vine, which is excellent for covering walls and fences, as it clings firmly with its numerous roots along its stems. Orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are borne at the tips of the branches. Flowers measure 3 to 4 inches long.

CLEMATIS, PANICULATA. A very hardy climber introduced from Japan. Small, very fragrant white flowers completely covering the upper part of the vine.

CLEMATIS, EDOUARD ANDRE. Flowers large and of velvety red.

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI. Flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter and of intense violet purple. The plant frequently blossoms from mid-summer until frost.

CLEMATIS, HENRYI. One of the best Clematis, but not as free a boomer as Jackmani. The flowers are large, white and very showy.

ROSES.

With reasonable thought and care in no other line of endeavor are we more fully repaid than in cultivation of roses. The rose is of a truth the "Queen of Flowers." Produced in every imaginable form and color, blooming from early

spring until late in fall, adapted to practically all soils and every climate, no home should be without an abundance of this greatest of all flowers. There is not a section of this great country where, if thought in selection of varieties is given, roses cannot be grown in greatest abundance. The plant thrives best in rich, well-drained soil and with an abundance of water. Each season necessitates severe pruning, as the beauty of the rose is decidedly augmented by long stems with each blossom. We can assist you in growing in greatest profusion as good roses as can be produced, no matter what your environment.

When plants are received, plant in well prepared soil and keep protected from extreme weather conditions until plant is well rooted.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A variety which is well and favorably known. One of the best. Color a rich crimson; flowers very large and full and exceedingly fragrant. A superb rose in size, form and color.

BESSIE BROWN. Color white flushed with pink, with deeper pink in center. Petals large and very full. One of the best bloomers, producing full and perfect blooms.

BON SILENE. An old favorite which holds its place with the newer varieties. A very free blooming sort, producing full flowers of rich bright crimson. Very hardy.

BRIDESMAID. A clear shining pink, very large and full. Buds long and pointed and borne on strong stiff stems, making it a favorite for cut flowers. Very hardy and a profuse bloomer.

BRIDE. A superb creamy white rose with outer petals tinged with pink. Buds large and pointed, opening into full, perfect flowers.

ETOILE DE LYON. A clear golden yellow, profuse bloomer, and a vigorous grower. Flowers large, borne on good stems, and with greenish-bronze foliage.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Extra fine long pointed buds opening into full flowers which are very fragrant. Foliage fine, stems long and stiff, making it a favorite for cut flowers. A rich velvety red color. We think this variety is unsurpassed in its class.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Has foliage of rare beauty, dense, and deep green in color. The delicate buds together with the very large, full flowers of pale peach color, deepening towards the center to rosy crimson make it of striking appearance. Blooms almost the entire season.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Bright, shining

crimson, rich and velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds and flowers, highly esteemed as one of the best and most desirable Roses.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Often called white American Beauty. Snow white, very large, full, and perfectly formed. Foliage bright green, luxuriant, and stems rather thorny. Splendid buds, perfect in form, in fact one of the finest white roses grown. Should be in every collection.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. A dazzling velvety red rose which is produced in masses, making it a very showy and exceedingly desirable bedder. A very profuse bloomer, being a mass of bloom through seasons when other varieties are resting. Very fragrant and rich in appearance.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. A rose which is of large size, borne on heavy stems, and very fragrant. A deep rosy red, full and perfect. Very hardy and good bloomer.

HELEN GOULD. A most profuse bloomer and luxuriant grower. Long, beautiful buds and full double flowers of rich, rosy crimson, borne well above the foliage. Helen Gould should be in every planting because of its hardiness, beauty, and profuse blooming qualities.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Delicate creamy white, with beautiful long pointed buds and very double flowers. A continuous bloomer, in fact one of the best all round roses that can be had. Very hardy healthy grower, giving perfect flowers.

MME. JENNY GUILLEMOT. Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; blooms large, petals immense; opens very freely; a fine upright grower of branching habit; exquisitely beautiful; very large in size, but very long and pointed.

MRS. DUDLEY CROSS. Beautiful creamy white with delicate edging of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy yellow. Full double blooms. Finely formed buds. Strong vigorous grower. Good bloomer. Spreading habit.

KILLARNEY. A deep sea-shell pink, long pointed buds, and satiny petals with silvery edges and very large flowers, exquisitely fragrant. A vigorous grower with beautiful healthy foliage, which adds much to the beauty of the flower.

LA FRANCE. A deep silvery pink. Enormous buds which open into very large, full flowers, with a deliciously spicy fragrance not found in any other rose. A free bloomer and strong grower, and a standard variety

LADY HILLINGDON. Exquisite buds of deep apricot-yellow, shading to orange. Deliciously fragrant. Perfectly formed flower, and a free bloomer.

LA FRANCE, WHITE. Identical with pink La France, except that it is white flushed with pink. A very free bloomer and a general favorite.

LA FRANCE, RED. In size, form and habit much like Pink La France. Free in growth and bloom, with large flowers of bright scarlet which are very showy.

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. An enormous rose of clear shining pink with large buds and full broad petals. A very free bloomer, hardy grower, and a beautiful pink rose.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. This is a wonderfully strong, healthy-growing variety, with rich, bright foliage. A grand bedding Rose, profuse bloomer, with slightly recurved petals, elegant buds. Rosy carmine, shaded salmon.

MME. DE WATTEVILLE. Delicate salmon color with petals edged with bright rose pink. Beautiful in bud, but somewhat ragged in appearance when in full bloom. Foliage rich and handsome and a hardy grower.

MME. FRANCES KRUGER. Deep golden yellow with coppery shading, with outer edge of petals tinged with rose. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

MALMAISON. A clear silvery pink rose with short thick petals, with large full flowers of symmetrical form. A somewhat dwarfish grower, giving stems which carry the flower well above the foliage.

MALMAISON, WHITE. Almost identical with Malmaison in habit of growth, form of flower, but different in color. A clear white slightly flushed with pink. Very hardy.

MAMAN COCHET. A handsome rose in color, size and form. A deep rosy pink, with extremely large, long pointed buds, giving very full flowers, delightfully fragrant. A very strong grower and free bloomer.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. Clear creamy white with long outer petals tinged with pink. Buds long pointed and borne on strong stems, giving a flower which is large and full. A free bloomer, vigorous grower and very hardy.

METEOR. Dark velvety red, blooms full and large, and borne on long stems with bright foliage of deep green. A profuse bloomer, very hardy, and an excellent budding rose.

PAUL NEYRON. An extremely large rose of

bright rosy pink. Buds very large opening into blooms which are extremely full and broad. Stems are extremely long, almost thornless. Blooms at intervals through the season. A most luxuriant grower and a fine rose.

PERLE DES JARDINS. A clear lemon yellow rose, with beautiful buds, blooms full and deep, with broad petals. Foliage healthy and beautiful, with stems of good length. A good bloomer, and while delicate in appearance, is a hardy grower.

SUNBURST. Orange-copper and golden yellow. A magnificent free-blooming variety, especially handsome in bud, forming its handsome flowers on single strong stems, making it suitable for cutting.

SOLEIL D'OR. This is a truly magnificent Rose and one of the grandest varieties in cultivation. It is a strong robust grower with stiff straight branches and heavy deep green foliage. The flowers are very large and globular, perfectly full and double, and the petals are so thick and leathery that it is remarkably durable. The color is entirely different from any other variety in cultivation, a mixture of reddish gold, orange-yellow, nasturtium-red, and rosy pink, a combination very difficult to describe. Has a spicy orange fragrance.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Like its namesake, a rich crimson, large full flowers, with deep fragrance. Fine foliage and a good bloomer.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID. A standard climbing variety of strong growing habit, a good bloomer, and very desirable. Color a clear pink with large and well formed flowers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. While this variety blooms in spring only, it is perhaps the most popular climber, because it is so well known. A strong grower, and rapid climber, giving a mass of crimson bloom early in spring.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is a rambler rose which competes with Crimson Rambler in popularity. The flowers are a beautiful shell pink, coming in large clusters which almost completely cover the canes in early spring.

DOROTHY PERKINS, WHITE. This is identical with the Dorothy Perkins, except in color, which is bluish white. Habit of growth, and bloom the same as Dorothy Perkins.

DOROTHY PERKINS, RED (Excelsa). This is probably the handsomest of all the Perkins family. A deep crimson rose which is the same as Dorothy Perkins in habit of growth and bloom. Extremely vigorous, giving flowers which retain their beauty for a long time.

CLIMBING METEOR. A climber which is of strong growing habit, good foliage, and hardy. The flowers are identical with the Meteor, being a dark velvety red, and giving blooms throughout the season.

MARECHAL NEIL. While this is rather a tender climber, because of its delicate blossoms, it is a general favorite. A clear lemon yellow rose on delicate stems, and giving a fragrance which is peculiar to this variety alone.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY. Often called Climbing Keiserin Augusta Victoria, being identical in bud and bloom to this variety. Of strong climbing habit, and cannot be beaten in a white climber.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties). A rose which produces on the same bush many different colors, from delicate rose to cherry red, with tints of white and yellow. A strong grower and very hardy. Of rambler habit rather than climbing.

CANNAS.

Of all summer bedding plants the Canna is probably the most widely used, and furnishes the widest range of colors. Aside from the gorgeous colors in the flowers, the foliage alone is beautiful in its many colors of green, bronze, red, etc. The Canna may be planted so that the compact foliage will form a screen, or where carefully selected the different colors and sizes may be planted to form a most beautiful bed.

MRS. ALFRED F. CONARD. The grandest salmon-pink canna ever introduced. Makes magnificent heads of perfectly formed, firm, lasting flowers of almost indescribable beauty.

BURBANK. Beautiful rich yellow with mottled crimson throat. Luxuriant growth which makes it one of the best of the tall sorts.

BUTTERCUP. A clear Buttercup yellow. A dwarf variety which is unsurpassed for bedding.

PANAMA. The color is an attractive rich orange-red with a well defined edge of bright golden yellow. The flowers are large, and the immense spread of the individual blooms, coupled with the early, free-flowering habit, makes this Canna most noteworthy.

INDIANA. Bright green foliage which is luxuriant. Orange colored flowers.

KING HUMBERT. Bright orange flowers streaked with crimson. Bronze foliage striped with green. Luxuriant grower.

LOUISIANA. One of the tallest growing sorts.

Orchid flowers of deep crimson of exceptional beauty.

ROSEA GIGANTEA. Giant flowers of soft rose to carmine pink. One of the best cannas and an unusual pink bedder.

PILLAR OF FIRE. A medium grower with flowers of crimson scarlet. Flowers very large and free.

WYOMING. Rich purplish bronze foliage. Flowers bright orange slightly rimmed and flaked with rose. Tall grower.

TUBEROSES.

One of the most fragrant flowers known. The flowers are borne on tall spikes, are pure waxy white, and cut flowers will keep for more than a week. The bulbs throw up these spikes about the first of June and continue to bloom until frost. South of us these bulbs may be left in the open ground all winter with light mulch for protection, but in colder climates the bulbs should be taken up and stored in dry cellar until early spring, when they should be planted in the open ground and well cultivated.



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